

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening. Binder accepted by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co. Incorporated.

MEMPHIS ADVERTISED PAPER



MEMPHIS ADVERTISED PAPER

W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

One Year \$1.00 Three Months \$2.00 Six Months \$3.00 One Week \$0.25

Terms of subscription by Mail or Cash.

Subscriptions by Cash. \$1.00 Per Month.

\$10 REWARD.

A reward of \$10 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties involved in the Boston Tea Party.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties who do not receive their papers, or who have lost copies of our paper, will write the Bonanza by notifying this office.

All legal advertisements will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per square foot first insertion. There will be no exception to this rule. No discount of publication will be made until the advertisement is paid for.

No advertising copy over four feet or smaller, will be accepted unless made of metal. The usual base rate will be used. "Good copy" and "dangerous" to receive and print.

Revised all the possible in Tonopah as second-class matter.

ITALY'S PROBABLE ATTITUDE.

WHAT is Italy going to do? That, at the moment, is a great political question of the war. There is guidance to be sought in the third and final volume of the *Memoirs of Crispi*, the famous Italian statesman, which Hodder and Stoughton have just published. "Crispi was not the Italian master of the Triple Alliance, but he held it and strengthened it."

Count Caprivi visited Italy at the end of 1892, and he and Crispi, then in office and at the height of his power, talked the Triple Alliance over. "The Triple Alliance," said Crispi, "is not only useful to the supporting parties, but it also ensures the peace of Europe. Now, we being interested in preserving the territorial guarantees of the three countries, as well as European peace, must desire the continuation of the alliance." Count Caprivi declared himself entirely of Crispi's way of thinking, and was glad to find their views coincided.

Crispi thought that the three great allied powers should interest themselves in the lesser monarchies, and seek to defend their interests. "Spain and Portugal," he said, "are rapidly being undermined by republican emissaries, whose influence they are not strong enough to withstand. Spain," he added, "should be brought to reorganize her navy, for she may be of use to us in the Mediterranean, and should send a mission to present, she would be in a position to strike a blow at Algiers." Germany's invasion of that gallant little nation, Belgium, is a rude comment on those views of 1899, as to which Count Caprivi said, "I am entirely of your excellency's opinion, and will work with you for the maintenance of monarchical principles."

"Bonaparte," said Crispi to his successor, "did great things for which his country has every reason to be grateful to him. But he made one serious mistake—that of not favoring the restoration of the monarchy in France. He believed the republic, freed by the different parties, would remain a weakling. The contrary has happened, however, and never was France so strong as today."

The Emperor of Russia pointed out the same fact to me," observed Count Caprivi, and Crispi went on: "The monarchies should avail themselves of every means at their disposal for combating republican propaganda."

Writing somewhat later to Caprivi, Crispi said: "As long as France remains a republic—and this form of government seems to have taken firm root—she will continue a menace to the monarchies of Europe. * * * We in Italy are strong; the monarchical sentiment is profound and withstands all revolutionary propaganda. We fight it and will not break defeat."

There we have a light on the conditions which recommended the Triple Alliance to Crispi, but in the interval so much has happened, and even Italy's official outlook has so changed that now all her natural sympathies turn her eyes and her heart in another direction. If Crispi could return to the glimpse of diplomacy he would find a new world, and the importance of his "*Memoirs*" is the clearness with which they enable us all to realize this.

SHORTAGE IN HATS.

BECAUSE furs, shellac, dyes and practically every other thing which goes into the composition of soft and stiff men's hats has been imported by this country, there is no reason to believe that the American will be compelled to resort to the ancient costume of Davy Crockett, Colonel Bowie, Kit Carson and others of that ilk. Hatmakers, however, are for the present seriously embarrassed because France, Germany, Russia, Belgium and Australia have been furnishing all the raw materials for hat making even to sweatshops. There appears to be a supply for about six months and, of course, prices are expected to advance.

Soft and stiff hats are affected equally because it takes only the application of shellac to change a soft hat into a stiff one. We are not unduly alarmed by the prospect because the American manufacturer, compelled to find substitutes, will undoubtedly do so. If the worst comes to the worst it is possible that the ugliest headgear ever designed by the mind of man, the "derby," will become a thing of the past. We would not move to bring about peace for the sake of renewing the supply of "derbies" and we do not believe any American would either.

Much comment and criticism is being made on the fact that President Wilson probably will be a candidate for re-election. If he is, of course it will be on the theory that one good term deserves another.

The difference between being killed by a dum-dum bullet and a pointed-nosed one is much the same as the difference between having one's throat cut with a dull knife and with a sharp knife.

The attitude of the government in the European war is absolute neutrality toward all, partiality toward none. And that should be the attitude of all Americans.

People who live in glass houses are just as safe as those who live in donjons when a town is bombarded.

Now Is the Time to Store Up Vitality

The end of summer is up to find most people in a debilitated condition, a condition which should be remedied before fall comes. It is therefore necessary that you start to store up vitality now. For this purpose there is nothing better than

OUR TONIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It increases appetite, aids digestion and revitalizes the nervous system. We guarantee it to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00.

PROUTY'S UNION DRUG STORE

We Pay Parcel Post Charges Within 2nd Zone

PENNANT WINNERS MUST PLAY AT A LOFTY AVERAGE GRAPHITE SUPPLY MAY REDUCE THE CRUCIBLE STOCK

FOURTEEN YEAR RECORDS OF THE LEADING TEAMS IN THE GAME.

By *International News Service.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The team that wins the National league pennant this year will have to play at a rate of 300 hits from now on or it will establish a precedent in the old league—the winning of a pennant with a percentage under the .300 mark.

This mark never has been passed in the National league, and surpasses none in the American. The nearest escape for the National league came in 1898 when the Brooklyn Dodgers, by winning the last game of the season, leaped under the wire with .297. In 1898 the Tigers, in the American league, won the pennant with a standing of .298, just four points ahead of the second place Naps.

The comparative records of the American and National leagues since the organization of the American in 1876 show that the National leaders who have won the pennant usually have done so by a fairly comfortable margin. Four times in 14 years the winning team has slipped over the .300 mark, the best figure being that of .296 made by the Chicago Cubs in 1896, when they won 124 out of 212 games.

The best figures compiled in the American league was .305 by the Boston Red Sox in 1912. The nearest approach to this mark was made by the Athletics in 1910, when they turned in a .298 count. It seems unlikely that the Athletics will beat the .300 mark this year.

A glance in the 14 year record for both teams will show that in each organization only four teams have split the honors. The Dodgers were in the National in 1898, the Pilots in 1902, 1903, 1905 and 1909, the Giants in 1904, 1905, 1911 and 1913, and the Cubs in 1898, 1907, 1908 and 1910. In the American the Chicago White Sox won in 1906, 1910 and 1912, the Athletics in 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1908 and 1911, the Boston Red Sox in 1907, 1908 and 1912, and the Detroit Tigers in 1907, 1908 and 1912.

The following table gives the complete records of the pennant winners in both leagues since 1876. Inclusive:

National League.

Year, Club, Wins, Loss, Per.

1876 Brooklyn — 82 54 .307

1878 Pittsburgh — 36 49 .447

1882 Pittsburgh — 36 36 .521

1886 Pittsburgh — 32 48 .576

1890 New York — 47 48 .490

1894 New York — 36 48 .398

1898 Chicago — 126 26 .295

1902 Chicago — 107 45 .294

1906 Chicago — 99 55 .293

1909 Pittsburgh — 118 42 .274

1914 Chicago — 50 57 .273

1911 New York — 79 54 .297

1912 New York — 140 48 .392

1913 New York — 102 51 .264

American League.

Year, Club, Wins, Loss, Per.

1890 Chicago — 82 52 .307

1892 Chicago — 82 52 .313

1892 Philadelphia — 82 52 .319

1894 Boston — 95 47 .356

1895 Philadelphia — 82 55 .323

1896 Chicago — 84 54 .314

1897 Detroit — 92 58 .313

1898 Detroit — 90 62 .388

1900 Detroit — 38 54 .465

1902 Philadelphia — 102 48 .500

1911 Philadelphia — 98 58 .469

1912 Boston — 105 57 .493

1913 Philadelphia — 94 57 .327

Information to the Reader:

Up-to-Date Motion Pictures

MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON

1 p. m.

Evening Performances Commence at 7 o'clock.

Entire Change of Program Every Evening

ADMISSION 10 Cents

BUTLER THEATRE

THE POPULAR LITTLE PLAYHOUSE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY DAY

AND

SOMETHING DOING EVERY HOUR

— AT THE —

BIG CASINO

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

GENERAL STEEL BUILDING COMPANY

Location of Principal Place of Business—San Francisco, California.

Notice is given that the following described real estate, or amount of interest therein, is delinquent in the payment of taxes for the year 1913, and is subject to sale at public auction, on the 1st day of October, 1914, at the office of the General Steel Building Company, San Francisco, California, or at such time as the General Steel Building Company may determine.

For further information concerning the above property, apply to the General Steel Building Company, San Francisco, California.

Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of September, 1914.

John H. Gregory, Cashier.

TONOPAH BANKING CORPORATION

PIONEER BANK OF TONOPAH

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

General Banking Business Transacted

Depository for Nye County and U. S. Postal Savings

H. C. BROOKER,

President

JOHN H. GREGORY,

Cashier

National Realty and Investment Company

208 MAIN STREET

TONOPAH, NEV.

FOR SALE

Four-room house with cellar, wood and coal shed 10x18, electric light, water, completely furnished, including piano and sewing machine. \$500 if taken

at once; half cash, balance \$25 per month, no interest.

FOR RENT.

Three-room modern house, \$25. Room board, partially furnished, \$15.

MOSES BEST FLOUR

LOTHROP-DAVIS COMPANY
SOLE AGENTS

FRESH MEATS

FISH - and - POULTRY

We Handle Only First-Class Nevada Beef

TONOPAH-GOLDFIELD MEAT MARKET

From Darkness to Light

Have you improved your lighting service since our new low rates were made effective?

Save your eyes by using plenty of electric light.

Light is Cheaper than Gaslight.

Rates the lowest ever.

THE NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER CO.

TONOPAH, NEVADA

TONOPAH HARDWARE CO.

Successors to Nye County Mercantile Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Mazda Tungsten Lamps
Caloric Fireless Cookers
MILBURN WAGONS
Universal Stoves and Ranges

TONOPAH HARDWARE CO.

Foundry and Machine